FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 236 *9 December 1985*

ALBANIA

Bulgarian Trade Agreement, Protocol Signed B 1
Romanian Delegation Visit Capped by Agreement B 1
Received by Mihali B 1
Sign Trade Agreement B 1
Depart for Home B 2
Turkish University Exchange Delegation Visits B 2
Science Delegation Returns From Greek Visit B 2
AWP Paper Recalls Injustices to Albanian People B 3
[ZERI I POPULLIT 28 Nov]
Cultural Development Demands 'Constant Effort' B 4
[Beqja in ZERI I POPULLIT 20 Nov]
Alia Greets Finland's President Koivisto B 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Britain Seeks To Downplay Participation in SDI D 1
[Stary]
Document From Sixties Crisis Reaffirmed D 1
[Risko]
RUDE PRAVO on Winter Energy Supplies, Measures D 3
[28 Nov]
Czech-Yugoslav Trade Protocol for 1986 Signed D 5
[TANJUG]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED, SPD Groups for Nuclear Free Zone Convene E 1
Krenz Delivers Eulogy at Hoffmann Funeral E 1

HUNGARY

Kadar To Visit Austria 'In Coming Days' F 1
Olah Returns From Pact Meeting in Berlin F 1
Lazar To Visit Yugoslavia 'In Coming Days' F 1
MTI Examines, Comments on Relations With SFRY F 1
[Baumann]
Prague TV Reports on Poor Economic News F 2
Grosz Addresses PPF Conference on Problems F 3
[Foeldvari]
Civil Servants' Union Discusses Wages, Shortages F 3
[Lengyel]
Food Industry TU Examines Economic Difficulties F 4
[Hegedues]
German, Slav Minority Organizations Increase F 5

POLAND

Further on Jaruzelski's North Africa Visit G 1
Statement on Leaving Algiers G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Dec]
Statement to Tunisian Press G 1
Communique Reported G 2
Commentary on Jaruzelski's African, French Visits G 3
'Enterprising Activity' G 3
Demonstrations Noted in France G 5
Glemp Terms Visit 'Positive' G 6
Nonconfirmation of Academic Appointments Reported G 6
UK 'Concern' Over Restrictions G 6
[Mcmullah, London]
Foreign Goods Minister Discusses USSR Imports G 7
[VETO 27 Oct]
November Coal, Electricity Production Reported G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausecu Reports to PEC on Prague Pact Meeting H 1
On Jaruzelski Visit H 1
Endorses Energy Measures H 2

BULGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU061303 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 period as well as the protocol for 1986 was signed in Sofia on December 4 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

For the Albanian side the agreement and the protocol were signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega and for the Bulgarian side by the first vice-minister of foreign trade Petur Bashikarov. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria Besykim Rama as well as the interim charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PSR of Albania Marko Markov.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the PR of Bulgaria electric power, bitumen, sulphur, confections, copper wires, timber products, etc, and will import ferrous and non ferrous metals, different chemical products, machineries and equipment, etc.

During its stay in Bulgaria the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Khristo Khristov.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISIT CAPPED BY AGREEMENT

Received by Mihali

AU061319 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Qirjako Mihali received yesterday the head of the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan and the persons accompanying him.

Attending the reception were also the minister of foreign trde, Shane Korbeci, and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Gheorghe Pop.

Sign Trade Agreement

AU061320 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for the 1986-1990 period and the protocol for 1986 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania were signed in Tirana yesterday.

The agreement and the protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci and for the Romanian side by the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan.

Attending the signing ceremony were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the PSR of Albania, Gheorghe Pop.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Romania, electric power, coal, chrome ore and concentrate, copper wires, products of light and foodstuff industry etc, and will import oil equipments, tubes and steels, lubricating oils, chemicals, tires, etc.

Depart for Home

AU071511 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan left our country on December 6.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the Director of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pirro Bita, etc.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the PSR of Albania, Gheorghe Pop.

TURKISH UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE DELEGATION VISITS

AU081437 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 8 Dec

[Text] Tirana, December 8 (ATA) -- In the context of the cultural and scientific exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey the Rector of the University of Samsun Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saglam and the Rector of the University of Trabzon Prof. Kemal Gyryz have come to our country.

They were received by the Rector of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana Prof. Osman Kraja. During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on the further development of the relations between the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana and the universities of Turkey. In honour of the Turkish friends the rector's office gave a dinner which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana Bilal Shemshir.

During these days the Turkish friends went to the cities of Gjirokaster and Sarande where they visited museums and other socio-cultural institutions.

SCIENCE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREEK VISIT

AU061321 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania led by its President, Prof. Aleks Buda, which was on a visit to the Republic of Greece, returned home. Upon its stay the delegation of our Academy of Sciences visited Ioannina city too. At the university of this city our delegation of the Academy of Sciences was received by its rector, Dimitrios Metaksas.

In one of the auditoriums of the Ioannina University Prof. Aleks Buda read out the speech on the topic: "Albanian-Greek contacts in the field of culture in the 19th century" which was followed with great interest by professors, representatives of science and culture, students, etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi.

AWP PAPER RECALLS INJUSTICES TO ALBANIAN PEOPLE

AU062128 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The 28th of November -- A Major Deed of an Entire People"]

[Text] The 28th of November 1912, the day that brought the Albanian people the dreamed of independence after 5 centuries of captivity, will remain forever in the nation's memory. Seventy-three years have elapsed since then. But 41 years have also elapsed since Albania has been living and progressing under socialism, liberated once and for all from oppression and exploitation, from the intrigues and abuses of the foreign occupiers and domestic enemies. The history of Albania, the history of its desire to live free and independent like the eagle in the mountains, has been written with blood, which has been shed in rivers. That is why Albania has always faced history proudly and has never allowed and will never allow anyone to wipe it off the map of the earth. In commemorating the date of 28 November 1912, our immortal people are honoring with profound admiration, respect, and gratitude the titanic efforts of their predecessors and of their sons who fought for the country's freedom and independence.

Albanian independence was a major deed signed with the rifle and blood by an entire people, by an entire nation, thus realizing one of their most ancient aspirations. Against the background of this concrete reality, all the bourgeois-revisionist preachings that the new Albanian nation state is supposedly a "creation" of this or that big power are turned into dust and ashes.

As the only supreme representative of the Albanian nation, the National Assembly of Vlore, by proclaiming independence, crowned a great victory which emerged from the barrel of the gun, but which rested also on a political, ideological, cultural, and organizational base prepared over a prolonged period with patience and struggle by those distinguished men of the rifle and of the pen of the Renaissance.

The independence proclaimed in November 1912 marked an important turning point in our national history and opened up new prospects for national unification and the establishment of a democratic order. But the joy of this victory was cut in half by the incomparable cynicism of the imperialists and neighboring chauvinists who, brutally trampling underfoot the legitimate rights of the Albanian people, took away through violence half their territory. History has recorded this act in its annuals as a barbaric act against the freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of a small nation which was emerging from medieval darkness into the light of progress.

The Albanian people have drawn and continue to draw important lessons from their struggle for national liberation and the Proclamation of Independence. History imposed on the Albanian people a lesson which they have always kept under consideration and which they continue to keep under their consideration: that a people who fail to fight self-reliantly to achieve their aspirations are destined to disappear. That is why the Albanian people have fought continuously for their freedom, language, customs, and for their sacred soil, and that is why they did not disappear, but triumphed.

By the historic act of 28 November, which reconfirmed this undeniable truth, our people imposed themselves on the capitalist and imperialist world. In his greeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation, Comrade Evner Hoxha stated: "The Albanian people have never bowed, but they smashed their way through the storms and defeated their enemies, no matter how big, savage, and armed they may have been." Another important lesson was that the people must fight united and with weapons or with any other means available to them to win freedom and independence, but also that, having won freedom and independence, they must be continually vigilant in order to protect them against whoever may try to violate and take this freedom and independence away from them. No illusion whatsoever must be nurtured concerning the so-called "aid" of the imperialist and capitalist powers and we must ever fall into the trap of their demagogy.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "Our party and our new state power made it possible for the people to become masters of what belonged to them, masters of their own efforts and toil, the sole masters of the country's destinies. They put an end to the exploitation by and dependence on foreigners once and for all time, they gave the people the opportunity to secure the country's genuine freedom and independence once and for all." Our legendary partisans added the red star of communism to the red and black flag that Ismail Qemali, that great patriot and distinguished diplomat and statesman, raised in Vlore 73 years ago. The Albanian people and the party led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, united like a fist as always, will keep that flag flying forever.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DEMANDS 'CONSTANT EFFORT'

AU291016 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 20 Nov 85 p 3

[Professor Hamit Beqja Article: " A Gigantic Cultural Leap"]

[Excerpts] Until lately, history has been a stepmother to us Albanians. The onslaughts of consecutive political and military occupations and cultural and ideological aggressions have weighed heavily on the life of our people and nation. But they have shown an astounding vitality and capacity for resistance.

The torch of their rich cultural traditions, both popular and cultivated, shone through the centuries-old darkness. This is a rare example of the survival of progressive and democratic inclinations capable of blazing their way even through the soil of the most severe social and national oppression and of the deepest spiritual, civic, and particularly religious obscurantism.

Despite all this, modern times, our century, found our people plunged in the most profound misery, politically and spiritually oppressed, in deep poverty and, at the same time, in a state of almost complete illiteracy.

An awakened people and nation, who had broken the shackles of social and national oppression, with all the energies and potential released by that great people's democratic and social revolution, engaged in a heroic effort to break through the accursed backwardness of the past and to build a new life in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideals.

The great achievements that laid the foundations of the new socialist culture plunged forward like a powerful and irresistible avalanche. One after another: The eradication of illiteracy, the introduction of general and compulsory education at increasingly higher levels, the creation of the new system of education, the organization of the permanent system of qualification for the working people and specialists.

Together with all this came the creation of our new people's intelligentsia, a socialist intelligentsia, the establishment of an entire system of cultural institutions, the development and flourishing of all the genres of the new literature and art of socialist realism, the beginning of an entire system of research and scientific work from scratch. These are achievements which even the more advanced countries have taken centuries to reach.

But our socialist society marches on. Its cultural progress, too, knows no boundaries. The great and fundamental problem confronting us is to preserve our rich and sound culture, to consolidate its socialist spirit and its sound national foundation, and to struggle mercilessly against alien manifestations and influences, against the anachronistic mildew reaching us from the depth of centuries, and against the false and dazzling superficial glitter that is the product of the present-day capitalist and revisionist world.

But this great ideological battle is accompanied by a constant effort to further extend our culture, to make it penetrate increasingly more widely and strongly into every pore of our society, into larger and smaller environments, down to the family. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have posed this task: We should form a broader concept of culture and the cultivated man, proceeding from the principle that our entire socialist life is and must be culture, we should better harmonize and coordinate all the forces militating on this front, and we should raise their quality and effectiveness.

Having overcome the difficulties of growth encountered so far, we now need a more qualified effort and greater efficiency. This is the most obvious sign of the growth of our present-day cultural progress. All categories of schools are now confronted with the task of an all -around elevation of teaching and educational work. More intensive, richer, and more varied information is required of the massive culture and propaganda media. Our literature and art cannot reconcile themselves with average achievements and cannot fail to aim at a higher level of artistic mastery. Scientific activity must be better measured in terms of its practical efficiency, the solutions it provides to concrete problems of socalist construction, the avenues it opens up to the country's progress, and the modernization of the economy.

ALIA GREETS FINLAND'S PRESIDENT KOIVISTO

AU061327 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 6 (ATA)-- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto:

"On occasion of your National Day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name I convey to you the warm greetings and the friendly Finnish people the best wishes for progress and prosperity.

"I express my conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop still more in the future in the interest of our two peoples."

BRITAIN SEEKS TO DOWNPLAY PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD071931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Report by London correspondent Karel Stary]

[Text] The ministers of defense of the United States and Britain, Caspar Weinberger and Michael Hesseltine, today in London signed an intergovernmental agreement about British participation in the research and development of arms for the militarization of space. Our London correspondent, Karel Stary, reports:

After signing the intergovernmental memorandum on a British share in the plans for the militarization of space, British Defense Minister Michael Hesseltine was reducing the importance of the agreement. He claimed that it was only a trade agreement on securing a British share in the billions of profit from the research and development of space weapons. Apart from him, however, no one, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, hides the fact that it is a matter of political support for dangerous plans for the militarization of space. Britain is thus the first country which allowed itself to be dragged, at the government level, into President Reagan's plans for "star wars." Even so, according to first reports, Britain did not succeed in what it wanted, that is that the United States would set out a particular figure in the agreement. The most often mentioned figure was 1 billion pounds for British research and armamants companies. Even beforehand, political commentators pointed out that the American-British agreement on British participation in arms research for the militarization of space is not an agreement between equal countries. The daily GUARDIAN wrote that Britain was shown once again that it is far from a partner for the U.S. Administration; it is only a subordinate client. It also wrote what wide opposition and doubt on the concept of "star wars" and British participation exists within the government and Parliament, not to speak of the public, scientific organizations, and the peace movement.

DOCUMENT FROM SIXTIES CRISIS REAFFIRMED

LD081406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Commentary from the "Living Words" program by Jan Risko, director of Czechoslovak Radio]

[Text] Years go by, time heals many things and obscures others with new events. These are words from the final paragraph of a document from December 1970 which entered our political dictionary under the simple, uncomplicated heading "Lessons Learned in Full: Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development in Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." It was approved at the session of the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1970, exactly 15 years ago.

Time truly has healed much and obscured it with other events. A generation has entered our active life which did not live through those tempestuous events with awareness with regard to its age as children. Today's 20-year-olds were then 5, and so the names of the sad actors of that crisis period hardly mean anything to them. They do not now who Dubcek or Smrkovsky were; the majority of them has not heard anything about Kriegel or Goldstucker. All this, the fundamental causes of the political crisis in our society of the time, about its actors and moving forces, is now only taught as history.

And the names recalled surely do not give them any fewer problems than the names of other subjects of our history such as, for example, Kramar or Klofac, not to speak of Jilek or Bolenov.

So why should we recall these things now, 15 years later? Teachers of Latin used to often recall the old Roman saying, "Historia magistra vitae", which means that history is the teacher of life. What happened in Czechoslovakia 2 decades ago, despite everything that has been said, still must not and can not be called history, and even less dead history, precisely because of generation has entered our life which did not live through these events with awareness. It will be followed by more and more generations, and each one of them will be faced with new and more problems of the building of a new society. They will be faced with problems which no generation has ever solved in past generations; and just like the preceding generations of builders of socialism, they will also encounter problems and difficulties, for which no one had prepared and bequeathed ready solutions.

As the proposal of the new edition of the CPSU Program also states, the social development of socialist countries does not always take a direct path. Each significant stage brings new, complicated tasks, the fulfillment of which is linked with struggle for searching, overcoming of conflicts and difficulties. On top of this, the young world of socialism is still faced with the strong and dangerous exploiting world of capitalism. The building of a new society, then, takes place under conditions of pressure from imperialism, beginning with economic pressure and ideological diversion and going as far as direct attempts at organizing counterrevolutionary coups. The document whose 15th anniversary we are recalling is the document which contains our experiences with all that. It is therefore quite natural that "Lessons Learned" has become a fundamental document of our daily political practice, the living source of inspiration which we pick up every time we need to clarify any problem of the building of socialism in our country in the last decades.

This is because it contains an analysis of the causes, course, and solution of the crisis development of our society, and conclusions for the further work of the party and the development of our society. It shows what can happen if a political party, even with such great and rich revolutionary traditions and experiences as the CPCZ, diverges from the creative implementation of Marxist-Leninist theory in practice. It shows that any form of a similar divergence can and usually does lead to a crisis in society, to problems and difficulties, which under certain circumstances can threaten the very existence of socialism, just as happened in the second half of the sixties in our own country.

For these reasons, the document "Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development" was also received with uncommon interest abroad, in particular in the whole of the international revolutionary communist and workers movement. This interest reflected the effort to be acquainted in an informed way with the causes of the Czechoslovak crisis and to understand the mistakes which Czechoslovak Communists had made during the building of socialism, in an attempt to avoid them in their own political practice. This is a possible explanation of the fact that the importance of "Lessons Learned" is not diminished with the years, why it continues to grow from the past to the future. Attempts by counterrevolutionary forces to undermine socialism, anywhere in the world where it appears to be even a little hopeful, will not stop while capitalism is capitalism. Did they not try it immediately after Czechoslovakia in neighboring Poland? Are they not attempting it in Afghanistan, Angola, or Nicaragua, to name but the most obvious current cases from three other continents? Capitalism, you see, regardless of its historical lack of future and perspective, still has enough strength and no small reserves. It does not intend to leave the historical stage without a struggle and to come to terms with its defeat.

Life and the whole of historical development over and over confirms Lenin's words, that the transition from capitalism to communism is a complete historical epoch, and until this epoch is over, the exploiters unavoidably still hold a hope of restoration, and this hope changes into attempts at restoration.

The goals of the past would of course not have a chance in their efforts if we did not make mistakes in the building of a new society. The piling up of subjective shortcomings, the skirting of problems and not solving them makes the destructive activity easier for all enemies of socialism, the remnants of past society, revisionist and opportunist forces. They sometimes even succeed for a short while in hoodwinking even honorable people, loyal allies of socialism disorientated by the mistakes of the Communist party and its divergence from the Leninist principles of the building of socialism. Just how simplistic some of our ideas about social processes after the victorious revolution and in the period of building socialism were is shown by the example of the crisis development in Czechoslovakia in the second half of the sixties, and also by the development in other socialist countries. "Lessons Learned from the Crisis Development in Czechoslovakia" is therefore a significant contribution made by the CPCZ to the joint treasury of rich experiences of the international communist and workers' revolutionary movement and Marxist-Leninist teaching. This movement guards all findings about society and the class struggle, about the laws of development of history, about socialist revolution and ways of the building of socialism, which were bequeathed to us by Marx, Engels and Lenin, as a great result of social thinking. We can not, however, leave them just like archivists looking after ancient papers, but in a way which is worthy of the heirs of this great teaching.

We boldly bring the precious capital of knowledge into political practice, we continually develop and strengthen the theoretical riches which we inherited. This is why it is right to recall the lesson of the words with which this document turns to us, the contemporaries, and to further generations with a serious message. I quote: The lesson learned from great tests, struggles and hard battles pledges our party, every communist, every honorably thinking citizen of our country, to protect and develop socialism, and never again to allow it to be threatened by anyone, whether he be hidden behind the most beautiful words and slogans. This is our revolutionary, national, class and international duty.

RUDE PRAVO ON WINTER ENERGY SUPPLIES, MEASURES

AU041217 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Urgent Issues Pertaining to the Onset of Winter"]

[Text] For a long time now, one of the most important tasks of the national economy has been to be prepared for the winter period. Following the ominous experience of last winter, more attention has been paid to this issue in the course of this year. In the interest of ensuring the vital needs of the economy and, above all, the needs of the population and all essential services, it has been decided to reduce the export of some kinds of fuels and energy. In view of the all-out export drive of our national economy, this in itself is evidence of what importance is being attached to ensuring as much as possible the smooth operation of the economy in the winter period.

First of all, one has to appreciate the fact that because of the increased efforts of the miners there are adequate stockpiles of solid fuels.

The volume of coal stockpiles in thermal power plants has been increased by 200,000 metric tons. The power engineering sector has made full use of the above effort. The industrial sectors, however, are not worrying that much about preparations for winter. By the end of the third quarter, their stockpiles were almost half a million tons of coal lower, although extraction and transportation had made it possible for them to get their coal in time.

Exceptional attention was concentrated on supplying the population and the tertiary sphere with graded coal. In view of the exhaustion of the stockpiles of graded coal in the first quarter, the planned deliveries for the domestic market were increased by 600,000 metric tons. This should cover needs, but in case of higher consumption measures are prepared to transfer deliveries of graded coal for the benefit of the population. In a number of instances of the consumption of graded coal by large-scale consumers, the State Energy Inspection has ascertained the possibility of going over to the consumption of lower-grade fuels, and one has begun to modernize boiler rooms.

The favorable hydrological conditions in the second quarter also contributed to the creation of large stockpiles of solid fuels for steam power plants. The hydro-power plants greatly exceeded the planned electricity production. By shortening the planned amount of machinery idling and by the trouble-free production during the test operation of their new capacities, nuclear power plants influenced the energy supply to a considerable degree.

When preparing the power engineering sector for the winter, stress was on the fulfillment of the planned extent and quality of general repairs, modernization, checks, and the maintenance of equipment. Good results have been achieved by the supply organizations of the metallurgical and heavy engineering sectors, as well as of the electrotechnical industry. One can realistically expect that the total production of electricity this year will exceed the state plan by more than 2 billion kilowatt hours.

In the first three quarters, deliveries of heat were substantially larger than last year, especially for the population -- by 11 percent. Even though this fall was colder than expected, in accordance with the long-term average, one can expect heating supplies equal to those of last year, when there were no really serious problems in the system of central heat supply. It is realistic to expect that the situation will be mastered by means of bearable regulatory measures as regards consumption in the socialist sectors.

However, the fuel-energy situation as regards heating gas supplies is strained. Therefore it is necessary to conserve the reserves well. In view of the fact that the first quarter is always particularly demanding, the decision always to save 5 percent of planned consumption in November and December is absolutely correct.

The situation in the consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel for motor vehicles establishes the prerequisites for their availability in the remaining part of this year and in the first quarter of next year. However, the state of the stocks of heavy and light heating oils requires that they be handled with utmost thriftiness.

The unfavorable course of last winter has increased the pressure on us to make better use of fuels and energy, and handle them carefully. Despite that, the State Energy Inspection ascertained a number of shortcomings. There have been 1,468 checks on the handling of fuels and energy, and in 416 organizations a total of 177 irregularities were ascertained. Unnecessary losses in 177 organizations reached the value of almost 30,000 metric tons of standard fuel. Expressed in socially necessary costs they constitute an amount of roughly Kcs36 million.

A total of 176 fines were imposed for ascertained shortcomings in the first half year, totaling almost Kcs800,000, of which 140 fines were imposed on ranking economic personnel, totaling Kcs67,100. However, one has to wonder whether the average fine (Kcs 500) has a sufficient deterrent effect. Also the average Kcs200,000 fine imposed on organizations apparently does not have much influence on their economic results, and thus on the effort for better housekeeping in the future. This thought leads us the fact the shortcomings are being repeated. This shows the need to address oneself with much more emphasis to the problem of thrifty handling of fuels and energy.

Not only the government energy commission, but also the regional and district commissions must launch more energetic efforts to strengthen consumer discipline and eliminate shortcomings. In particular they must elicit more activity from the commissions responsible for the social review of the rationalization of fuel and energy consumption and achieve a more consistent realization of the rationalization programs. The results of the checks of the State Energy Inspection and the findings of the regional party agencies confirm that there is still considerable untapped potential as regards fuel and energy consumption. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, which recently discussed a report on ensuring the supply of the national economy and the population with fuels and energy in the 1985-86 winter period, put emphasis precisely on an effective utilization of unused resources and on intensifying overall thriftiness.

It has become a good tradition that precisely in a period of an increased consumption of fuel-energy resources, our miners display exceptional efforts, and together with the railroadmen and power engineers, create good prerequisites for coping with winter in the industrial sectors, and as regards supplies for the population, and ensuring essential services. However, this fact, which has been affirmed many times, must in no case lessen attention to intensifying thrift in using our resources. It is unthinkable that we will be able to satisfy the growing fuel and energy demand well this winter without strictly economizing and preventing all waste. And precisely now it is necessary to show discipline in all spheres of consumption of all resources.

Thus to the question of what this year's winter will be like from the viewpoint of fuel and energy supplies, we can reply: Its course will correspond to the sense of order, discipline, and thriftiness.

CZECH-YUGOSLAV TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1986 SIGNED

LD081029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Prague, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Czechoslovak talks have been completed in Prague, and a protocol signed on the exchange of goods and services for next year. The anticipated value of exchange will amount to 1.47 billion dollars, which is approximately 5 percent above the figure expected for this year. Yugoslavia will supply Czechoslovakia with machinary and equipment, products of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy industry and the chemical industry, and also consumer goods. The envisaged tourist, transportation, and building services will be a major item. Czechoslovakia will export equipment to Yugoslavia for power engineering and other installations, various machines, products of the ferrous metallurgy industry and the chemical industry, and consumer goods. The protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Alois Hloch, deputy Czechoslovak minister for foreign trade.

SED, SPD GROUPS FOR NUCLEAR FREE ZONE CONVENE

LD0712313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Dec (ADN) — The SED and SPD working groups concerning the creation of a nuclear battlefield weapon-free zone in Europe commenced[sic] with the proposal of the Palme Commission, set up at the decision of the leading bodies of their parties, met for its first deliberation on Friday [6 December] in Berlin. Questions of working procedure and the catalogue of discussion subjects were discussed.

The working meetings are to be held alternately in Berlin and Bonn. The next meeting is planned on 14 February 1986 for Bonn.

The session was attended on behalf of the SED by: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillmann, section head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Prof Dr Karl Lanius, director of the Institute for High Energy Physics; and Karl-Heinz Wagner, staff member of the SED Central Committee.

The working group of the SPD was represented by: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag Group, member of the SPD Group Executive of the Bundestag and of the SPD Party Executive; Erwin Horn, representative of the security question working group of the SPD Bundestag Group and member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag Group; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag Group and member of the SPD Party Council; Uwe Stehr, disarmament and arms control expert of the SPD Bundestag Group.

KRENZ DELIVERS EULOGY AT HOFFMANN FUNERAL

DD0611125 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0908 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Mortuary speech by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee at funeral ceremony for the late GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann at the SED Central Committee building in Berlin -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gisela, dear Jura, dear Gert, dear Lei, dear Mike, dear Karin, dear members of the family, friends and comrades-in-arms, dear ladies and gentlemen: Together we are bidding farewell in this painful hour to our comrade and friend Heinz Hoffmann. Our fatherland has lowered its flags. We are bowing to a convinced patriot and passionate internationalist, an uncompromising fighter against war and fascism, a proved functionary of our Marxist-Leninist party and our socialist state, to a true human being.

With him our party loses a steadfast communist of Thaelmann's school; our people lose an unforgettable soldier for peace. We are sharing the grief with you, dear comrade Gisela, and you, the children and relatives, about this irretrievable loss. Millions of people in our country and the friends of our comrade-in-arms in many countries of the world are mourning with you. Our hearts still refuse to live with the inexorable truth that had to be accepted so unexpectedly by our minds.

The life of our comrade, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for national defense, has come to a close. It was a revolutionary life, lived in an exemplary way, an existence that confirms the word of the poet: A human being -- how proud it sounds. Communist Heinz Hoffmann dedicated his life to the struggle for a world in which working men can be human beings and after milleniums of exploitation and suppression become the sovereigns of their own fate. The struggle for the happiness of the working people has brought about his own happiness and has fulfilled his humanistic striving. The meaning of our policy to do everything for the wellbeing of the people was the purpose of his life.

Only a few days ago, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, he showed himself touched by the 12 most beautiful and happiest years during which he was in a position to work, since 1973, in the collective of the party leadership headed by Comrade Erich Honecker. Both had met for the first time during the joint illegal struggle against fascism. In rememberance of that time Comrade Heinz Hoffmann had written: The antifascists of these difficult years excelled by not looking after themselves, by prevailing time and again upon themselves, and by not giving up. We were comrades-in-arms and friends for many years.

In the collective of his comrades-in-arms, and shoulder-to-shoulder with the antifascists, the activists of the first hour, and the following generations Comrade Heinz Hoffmann has made the wonderful experience of contributing to turning the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels into socialist reality on the German soil.

He came from a class-conscious workers family in Mannheim. At the age of 15 he became a member of the metal workers union. When he was 16 years old he became a member of the Communist Youth League of Germany and since 1930 he was a member of the Communist Party of Germany. His childhood and youth were determined by the tough conflicts with the reactionary forces and emerging fascism. Speaking at the plant and in the street, at employment relief stations and at rallies the young locksmith and communist was struggling courageously for the working peoples' interests, against imperialism and militarism, against wage robbery and unemployment, against [several words indistinct], for the unity of workers and for a popular front.

As the functionary of the trade union, the youth league, and the party he determinedly advocated the comradely cooperation between communists, social democrats, and Christians against the fascist dictatorship. After 1933 he continued the struggle in illegality. It was not only once that he barely escaped arrest by the Gestapo. In 1935 the party sent him to Moscow, for studies at the International Lenin School, the highest educational institution of the Communist International.

In the first workers- and peasants state of history he witnessed what he had risked his life for in fascist Germany: The liberation of man, the building of a new and socialist society. The experience of setting out for the new and best world has coined his whole and [word indistinct] life. The country of Lenin became his second homeland. More profoundly than ever before he came to realize that the happiness of the working people can truly start only where they under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party can gain the strength of liberating themselves forever from the fetters of slavery. It was this realization with which he like thousands of internationalists went as a voluntary into the trenches of the threatened Spanish republic: Our homeland is (?far away), however we are ready to fight and win for you -- freedom.

How much did our friend and comrade Heinz Hoffmann like to sing this song of the fighters in Spain precisely also when he was together with people of the young generation. He passed on to them what he had experienced in life himself, that there is no greater responsibility and no deeper satisfaction for a communist than to devote all his strength, his ideas and his heart to the most noble of all goals, the wellbeing of the working people.

In Spain Comrade Heniz Hoffmann became an officer of the 11th International Brigade. As a war commissar of the Hans Beimler batallion he belonged to the defenders of Madrid. In August 1937 he was severely wounded so that he had to spend the following years in Spanish, French, and Soviet military hospitals. It was thanks to the skill of Soviet physicians that he was brought back to life. Despite this, not much time remained for his personal dreams.

When the Hitlerite fascists in 1941 invaded the native country of the Great October Socialist Revolution, German Communist Heinz Hoffmann followed without any ifs or buts the Thaelmann class position that is that the stance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is the criterion for a truly revolutionary attitude. He became an officer om the Red Army and fought in its ranks for the victory over the barbaric Hitlerite fascism. Former Wehrmacht soldiers found strength with him as with other German anti-fascists to hope for a social new beginning on the German Soil and to actively avow it.

Only a few months after our people's liberation from fascism Heinz Hoffmann returned to Germany. The Berlin landscape of ruins and the atmosphere at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany under the leadership of Wihlem Piecke which was determined by the will for reconstruction and optimism became his home. After the party congress of unification Comrade Heinz Hoffmann was working in the SED's Executive Board. Since 1950 he belonged to the GDR's People's Chamber. In 1952 he was elected to the Central Committee of the SED and in 1973 to its Politburo. Wherever our party placed this aktivist of the first hour and with whatever function it assigned him he always and at all times devoted his knowledge and his abilities, his conviction and his example, and everything he knew to do and what distinguished him for the victory of our communist ideals.

As the inspector general of the People's Police and vice president of the German Interior Administration, as deputy minister of the interior and chief of the Garrisoned People's Police, he essentially influenced the training of cadres and the establishment of formations of armed forces of your young GDR. The former fighter in Spain and officer of the Red Army knew from his own experience that alone that revolution can prevail over its enemies which also knows how to defend itself.

The worker, communist, and party functionary Heinz Hoffmann imparted this finding to the youth. Delegated by our party leadership to study at the military academy of the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces, he was able to concern himself intensively with the Marxist-Leninist military science. After his return he performed a comprehensive military-theoretical and organizational work for the development of the National People's Army as the first deputy minister of national defense. In 1960, Comrade Heinz Hoffmann was appointed minister of national defense. He headed our army of the people for a quarter of a century. Under his management it developed into an invincible shield of our worker-peasant state, into a modern, recognized socialist coalition army.

The history of our National People's Army has also been essentially marked by the personality of Communist Heinz Hoffmann. He helped write lasting chapters in the annals of our people. The victorious advance of the socialist revolution in our country remains forever linked with his name as well.

Along with us the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries, the supreme commander and the chief of staff of the combined armed forces of the socialist military coalition at this hour commemorate their fellow fighter. To Comrade Heinz Hoffmann it was party mandate and personal concern at the same time to constantly make more solid the class and arms alliance with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. This concern again in mind, he was en route to the meeting of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact on 2 December when death tore him from the midst of his life.

Communist Heinz Hoffman did not see any nobler task for the military power of socialism than fighting against war before the weapons speak.

Unforgotten to us is his passionate protestation at the 10th SED Congress: We will not spare any effort, hard work and, if necessary, even our life to reliably protect peace and socialism at the dividing line between the two world systems. Better weeks and months or even years of hard tours of duty full of privation and separation from the family than just 1 hour of war. On the basis of the experiences of the international class struggle and his own life he actively advocated the policy of our party to strengthen socialism, guarantee its reliable protection, and at the same time to wage a constructive dialogue for a coalition of commonsense and realism. Because he was aware that mankind's existence is at stake in our era of nuclear threat he did not neglect even the slightest chance for mustering his whole authority in the international arena for a peaceful present and future. As a socialism military man Comrade Heinz Hoffmann was a convinced fighter for peace. Our people values highly his straightforward character, his knowledge, and his revolutionary achievements. He was capable of tackling new tasks with determination and to solve them jointly with the military collectives under the leadership of the communists. He constantly promoted the leading role of the party as the source of the power and strength of our army. His cordial, relaxed manner in his contacts with the members of the Armed Forces and the people in the factories and in the countryside, his expert knowledge and his objectivity, his Marxist-Leninist education and his military demands, his strictness, and his kindness, his affinity with the comrades entrusted to him, continue to be alive in our memory. Millions of working people venerate their defense minister, as do his soldiers, officers, and generals.

Dear members of the family, dear friends and comrades, esteemed audience, in deep gratitude we bow to the life of a communist which honorably (?stood its test) in the revolutionary struggles of our people and of this century, to a life which was full of sacrifices but which found completion in the crowning of having helped win socialism's victory in our fatherland and organize the developed socialist society.

In this hour of farewell you, dear Comrade Giesela, the children and family members, all of us have the consolation that this life has left everlasting traces. We will miss him, our Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, but he will never be forgotten. We will lastingly commemorate you, dear Comrade Heinz, by guarding the power of our socialist state of the workers and peasants on German soil as the dearest revolutionary treasure, strengthening our GDR, and always being prepared to defend freedom and justice, peace and socialism. This, dear unforgotten friend and fighting comrade, is what we promise.

KADAR TO VISIT AUSTRIA 'IN COMING DAYS'

LD061748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest: Janos Kadar, the party's first secretary, and member of the Presidential Council, is to pay a short visit to Austria in the coming days. Janos Kadar's host will be president of the Republic, Rudolf Kirschlaeger.

OLAH RETURNS FROM PACT MEETING IN BERLIN

LD071115 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- Army General Istvan Olah, Hungarian defence minister, returned on Friday [6 December] from Berlin where he attended the session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, at the head of a delegation.

Army General Istvan Olah and the Hungarian military delegation were present at the burial of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defence, who died on Monday [2 December].

LAZAR TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA 'IN COMING DAYS'

LD071249 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is to pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the coming days on the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

MTI EXAMINES, COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SFRY

LD071359 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- MTI correspondent Laszlo Baumann:

The friendly and good-neighbourly relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are balanced and based on firm principles. Both parties make efforts to further promote bilateral cooperation, which has continuously developed for 30 years. The fundamental principles of relations, tested in practice, were worked out jointly by Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito.

The continuous cooperation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is of determining importance in the relations of the two countries. The last official and friendly visit of the HSWP general secretary to Yugoslavia took place in March 1984. Open talks contributed to better understanding of the respective country's situation and stand, the discussion of issues of mutual interest and the strengthening of confidence. Starting out from common ideas of socialism and the interests of our peoples, both parties respect the peculiarities, experiences and practice of socialist development and the differences in the two countries international situation.

The visit of Petar Stambolic, who was the head of state in 1983, extended the interstate relations with new and useful forms.

Deputy premiers, ministers meet regularly and for 15 years government level relations have been maintained with the republics and provinces of Yugoslavia. The premiers of Croatia and Crna Gora [Montenegro] have visited Hungary this year and Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, visited Bosnia-Hrzegovina and Macedonia. Social and public organizations have also developed comprehensive relations.

Over the past five years, economic relations have also developed, however at a slower pace than before. Yugoslavia is the third hard currency commercial partner of Hungary. There are several untapped areas of cooperation. It is a reciprocal interest to develop trade dynamically. To reach this end last year the Hungarian and Yugoslav foreign trade ministers signed an agreement on 1986-1990 on [as received] exchange of goods and services in Belgrade last year. The agreement envisages a 50 percent increase over the previous five-year period, and its value amounts to 5,000 million dollars. Production cooperation is to increase from 40 percent to 45 percent.

It is a mutual interest to extend long-term cooperation between enterprises, particularly in energetics, engineering, timber and paper industry, road and rail vehicle production, electronics, agriculture and the food industry. A long-term intergovernmental agreement on energy economy has been worked out. Negotiations are under way on the connection of electricity systems, and the conditions of the increase in natural gas deliveries through Hungary. There are considerable possibilities in the promotion of cooperation in science, technology, culture and information.

Serb, Croatian and Slovene nationalities living in Hungary and Hungarians in Yugoslavia make an important contribution to the development of bilateral relations. Our socialist ideas and political steps in practice promote nationalities becoming important factors in friendship and cooperation. Direct relations between settlements in the border region, the ties of sister towns such as Szeged and Szabadka, Baja and Zombor, Pecs and Eszek and Szombathely and Maribor, also serve to reach this end.

Cultural relations are developing satisfactorily in accordance with working plans renewed every third year. They also serve to meet the cultural demand of nationalities. Theatres give guest performances regularly. The two countries also promote historic traditions, a statue of Janos Hunyadi has been unveiled in Belgrade and a bust of poet Dezso Kosztolanyi in Szabadka, his native town.

The coming visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Yugoslavia is part of the series of high-level meetings and serves the cooperation of the peoples of Hungary and Yugoslavia and the cause of peace, social progress and socialism.

PRAGUE TV REPORTS ON POOR ECONOMIC NEWS

LD062248 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A communique from the session of the MSZMP Central Committee which discussed the guidelines of the plan and budget for 1986 was issued today in Budapest. Our Budapest correspondent will inform you about its content:

As the official assessment of the fulfillment of Sixth 5-Year Plan period shows, Hungary was able to improve its economic equilibrium only because of exceptional effort and by limiting its import and investments. The second fundamental target: to maintain the 1980 standard of living will not be achieved.

For example, real earnings have fallen by 5 percent, and the real value of social benefits has decreased as well; this particularly affected pensioners, newly married couples, and families with more children. In 1985, which is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the plans of growth of the national income and the planned volume of production will not be fulfilled. Also, as a result of fewer foreign trade assets into the non-ruble area, the net foreign debt which at present is as high as $4.8 billion will not be reduced.

The MSZMP Central Committee describes the unfavorable structure and a low competitive ability of industry as the main reasons for nonfulfillment of some indices of the plan. The Central Committee was also critical of disproportionate energy consumption and of unjustified demands of producers to increase export.

GROSZ ADDRESSES PPF CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS

LD080037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Geza Foeldvari report]

[Text] Geza Foeldvari reports from the Budapest delegates' conference of the PPF:

The political situation in the capital is stable and balanced. The residents of Budapest work responsibly in the realization of our country-building party (MSZMP) program. This has been stated at the conference. Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, also emphasized this. He then spoke about our problems:

[Begin recording] There are those who reject the new means and forms of our economic and social direction or doubt the effectiveness of these. The growing income differences receive more and more criticism. We experience unjustified demands which do not take into account our economic development; on occasion even demagoguery. Our workers in large plants are missing their necessary recognition and they demand the creation of organizational and economic conditions needed for their more continuous work. Beyond the phenomena expressed in moods, views diverging from our political and ideological perceptions too are strengthening particularly among strata of the intelligentsia. Doubt is strengthening as to whether we will be able with our present means to speed up the rhythm of economic development, to satisfy the renewing challenge of the world economy, and to reduce our scientific-technological backlog. I think that we have spoken about our results with justification, with pride and at a level which it deserves. Now, I think what is needed is -- starting from the real situation -- to concentrate our attention on the tasks ahead of us. [end recording]

The participants of the conference, following the debate and its closing elected the presidium and office holders of the Budapest PPF Committee and elected the delegates from the capital to the Eighth PPF Congress.

CIVIL SERVANTS' UNION DISCUSSES WAGES, SHORTAGES

LD072205 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Anna Lengyel report]

[Text] The civil servants working in 17 work spheres, at the 10th congress of their trade union, are urging quicker, more open information, and the curbing of bureaucracy in administration.

They are also advocating more responsible trade union work. Dr Istvan Horvath, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, is also taking part in the consultation. Anna Lengyel reports on the congress of the civil servants' trade union.

Dr Endre Szabo, general secretary, said in his briefing that the basic and middle-organ elections which preceded the 10th congress of the trade union of civil servants were followed by the membership with great attention and activity and were characterized by responsible, honest criticism aimed at improvement. The civil servants approve of and support the sociopolitical objectives formulated by the MSZMP and many people urged a more determined trade union participation, which is necessary for the solution of the problems. In many places there was criticism of the weaknesses of trade union work; they complained that more rapid, more open information was lacking, as was a more forceful representation of interests.

In his report, the general secretary considered in turn the results of the period since 1980, that is since the ninth congress. He mentioned by way of example that at the time of the reorganization of some of the ministries and the abolition of the country districts [Jarasok] the employees' futures were treated humanely. Likewise, at the proposal of the trade union, in the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the manpower reduction carried out was not as extensive as originally planned and which would have endangered research work. In the matter of wage increases, the trade union had initiated, among other things, a wage increase of 8 percent for scientific researchers, 10 percent for administrative workers at courts and prosecutors' offices, and 5 percent for statistical office staff. The pay of public services staff, however, is still low. It does not adequately reflect the social significance of their work.

The general secretary spoke in particular about the qualified experts of the research intelligentsia, in public education, the councils, and social security. At civil service work places bureaucracy and lengthy administration are frequent and must be very vigorously curbed. The general secretary asked the congress to take a stand on this and with its own means to help achieve more effective work. On the other hand, it is also true that in a few areas they are struggling with a chronic labor shortage, for example at the courts, prosecution departments, and in the social security area.

The 240,000 members of civil servants in 17 kinds of work areas is what determines trade union work also in the future. There must be a better understanding of the peculiar situation and problems of the individual strata and the representation of their interests must be seen to in this way.

FOOD INDUSTRY TU EXAMINES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD072133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Peter Hegedues report]

[Text] Representing 212,000 organized workers, 260 delegates have come to take part in the 46th Congress of the Trade Union of Food Industry Workers [EDOSZ] in the EDOSZ headquarters. Seated in the Presidium are Party, State, and social leaders, headed by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committee. We have arrived at the evaluation of a difficult, contradictory period, said Karoly Balogh, EDOSZ general secretary, in her verbal account supplementing the written report.

The last few years' sociopolitical changes, the restrained development, have deeply affected the trade union's work. The compulsory economic measures, which have had an unfavorable effect on the standard of living, have also heavily taxed the tolerance of food industry workers. The repetition of consumer price rises have more than ever before put to the test the trade union's work of politicizing, reasoning, convincing. There were also cases when we were unable to do more than explain.

Together with these observations, of course, it is also true that the workers' faith in the cause of socialism and their willingness for action have been unbroken. After this, the EDOSZ general secretary evaluated the organizational results of the trade union meetings so far and summed up the proposals raised at the election meetings. At virtually every election meeting, it was urged that quality work performed during the main working hours should be given realistic, bigger, material recognition. Another proposal insisted that a greater degree of harmony should be created between consumer prices and wage development possibilities. Attention was also drawn to difficulties in obtaining dwellings experienced by those just beginning their careers, to the high prices, and to the welfare situation of those on low pensions. It was urged that their circumstances should be improved by social measures. The concessional trade union holidays were found to be insufficient; in particular, summer holidays for families do not satisfy even the minimum requirements. There were also many critical observations in connection with settlement development. Specific problems in the individual branches were spoken of in different ways. In the meat and poultry processing industry the supply of basic materials fluctuates: It is either too much or too little, they said. In many places there was agreement on the low profitability of food processing; post-processing regulation causes many tensions. Honesty and the active expression of opinion oblige us, the general secretary emphasized, to resolve in the future all tasks and concepts, the solution of which concerns the membership, together with them.

GERMAN, SLAV MINORITY ORGANIZATIONS INCREASE

LD062242 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI) -- 38 per cent of the German-speaking and 25 per cent of the Croatian-speaking population of Hungary live in Baranya County in southern Hungary. In the recent years several social organizations, cultural institutes, and national minority research institutes have come into existence to promote their cause and the media broadcasting and writing in the minority languages are also reaching a growing number of the minority population.

At Pecs, the county seat, the first public culture society of the German minority was organized recently and a club of the south Slav minority has been operating for two years. Village museums of the German, Bosnian and Croatian minorities operate at Mecseknadasd, Ofalu, Ata and Kasad.

The number of kindergartens and schools teaching the minority languages has increased and the education of German and south Slav minority children has become practically complete. The general and secondary schools teach 7000 children of the minorities in their mother tongues. A Serbo-Coratian secondary grammar school has been opened at Pecs and the south Slav library of Mohacs and the German library of Pecs have between them 46,000 books and supply 130 minor village libraries with reading material.

FURTHER ON JARUZELSKI'S NORTH AFRICA VISIT

Statement on Leaving Algiers

AU061549 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 85 p 7

[Statement by W. Jaruzelski, State Council chairman and PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to the press in Algiers on 3 Dec]

[Text] PAP -- Wojciech Jaruzelski made the following statement to the press:

As my visit to hospitable Algeria draws to a close, I should like to say that I regard the results of the visit as very favourable. Although short, my visit was rich in important substance for our relations. I am thinking, above all, of the talks which I held with President Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN], and other prominent citizens of Algeria. I believe that this meeting will enhance friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples. We had a sincere and friendly exchange of views on the subject of bilateral relations and on important international issues. The talks showed that our views are identical or very similar.

We found that there are great possibilities for expanding and enhancing cooperation in all fields, cooperation that will bring benefits to both our peoples. Poland will consistently work toward this.

The historic achievements of the Algerian people, led by the FLN, are held in sincere respect and esteem by the Polish people. We sincerely wish our Algerian friends further successes.

I would particularly like to stress the open and sincere atmosphere which surrounded the talks, meetings, and various contacts which took place during the course of the visit. Before departing, I should like to thank our Algerian friends once more, President Chadli Bendjedid in particular, for the warm reception accorded us in Algeria. I have extended, on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish state, an invitation to President Chadli to visit our country. We would be delighted to have an opportunity to receive President Chadli as a guest.

I thank you once more. Good-bye friends.

Statement to Tunisian Press

LD061223 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 6 Dec 85

["Jaruzelski's Statement for Tunisian Press" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Tunis, Dec 5 -- Following is Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement made for the Tunisian press prior to his departure for Warsaw:

"Our visit was fruitful, although brief. I am highly satisfied at the talks with President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and other Tunisian personalities. The talks proceeded in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

"We have reviewed questions pertaining to the development of the Polish-Tunisian relations, and voiced satisfaction with their further expansion and better utilization of possibilities they offer.

"We have also discussed international and regional issues of interest to both sides, stating an identity or far-going coverage of views on the world's crucial problems, specifically, the questions of peace, security, and international cooperation.

"I am convinced that my visit will provide new impulses for the relations between our states and nations. This, I believe, lies within the interest of both countries.

"Upon conclusion of my Tunisian visit, I would like to cordially thank Mr. President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Government for their hospitable reception extended to our delegation and sincere atmosphere during the talks. I want to reiterate the deep esteem for the Tunisian nation and its accomplishments.

"We wish you prosperity, peace, and further progressive development of your fatherland," Jaruzelski said.

Communique Reported

LD061207 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 6 Dec 85

["Polish-Tunisian Joint Communique (Abridged)" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 5 -- President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, paid an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia on December 4-5, 1985, at the invitation from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

In the course of the visit, the president of Tunisia held detailed talks concerning the present state of the Polish-Tunisian relations and prospects for their development. Both leaders also exchanged views on international issues. The meeting was carried out in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality, reflecting the traditional bonds of friendship linking the nations of Poland and Tunisia.

During plenary talks, the sides reviewed the state of bilateral relations. Both sides underlined that the relations are developing successfully.

The sides expressed their will to continue the political dialogue on all levels and to extend contacts, meetings and exchange of visits by representatives of both states' leaderships.

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of situation in the world. They stated that the arms race, and the nuclear arms race in particular, constitutes a considerable threat to peace. They stressed the necessity to unite the international society's efforts to halt the arms race, eliminate the hotbeds of tension and to undertake activities aimed at strengthening detente and security.

Noting with satisfaction the recent Soviet-American summit in Geneva, both sides expressed their hopes for the summit to bear a positive influence upon the further development of international situation and to contribute to strengthening peace and security. Both sides paid much attention to the conflict in the Middle East. They firmly condemned Israel's policy of aggression and expansion. They indicated the necessity for immediate withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and for carrying all sovereign rights of the Palestinian nation into effect, including its right to establish an independent state. They confirmed their support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian nation.

The Polish side confirmed its support for Tunisia, expressed after the Israeli aggression against its territory.

Both sides appealed for halting the civil war in Lebanon and came out for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state. They expressed their concern over the persistent conflict between Iran and Iraq. They appealed for the declaration of a cease-fire and for resolving the conflict by way of peaceful negotiations.

Attention was paid to the current situation on the African Continent, and the South Africa in particular, where the minority racist regime of Pretoria violates the basic principles of human freedom were declared. The sides condenmed the activities undertaken by Pretoria regime aimed at destabilization of neighbouring states, and especially at delaying Namibia's independence.

The sides came out in favour of creating new economic order.

Both sides stressed the growing significance of the non-aligned states' movement. They confirmed their full support for the principles contained in the U.N. Charter and underlined the significance of that organization in preserving peace and international cooperation.

Both sides expressed their full satisfaction with the course of the visit and talks. They stressed the visit will contribute to tightening friendly relations binding Poland and Tunisia, and to extending the mutually advantageous cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited President of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian premier, Mohamed Mzali to pay official visits to the Polish People's Republic. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

COMMENTARY ON JARUZELSKI'S AFRICAN, FRENCH VISITS

'Enterprising Activity'

LD081618 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary on Wojiech Jaruzelski's recent trip and on Polish international activity]

[Text] The past week has brought a particularly emphatic confirmation of the thesis that this entire year has been a period of very enterprising activity for Poland in the international arena. From the position of a country which, as a result of the stormy events of the early 1980's found itself in a defensive position, Poland -- to put it delicately, the object of political ostracism by the West, and to put it bluntly, a country which was plagued in its trade relations -- is now regaining its rightful place among the nations of Europe and the world.

Let us say at once that this does not stem from anything other than a deepening process of stabilization and internal renewal in Poland on the one hand, and from an ever clearer understanding of the elementary principle that Poles had and continue to have the right to a sovereign settlement of their own problems in accordance with their own reason of state on the other.

Time is showing that, irrespective of whether one has this or that point of view on the changes taking place in Poland, it is quite simply impossible in the long run not to notice a 37 million-strong nation, especially one that lies in a sensitive [newralgiczny] spot on the European Continent. Time is showing all the more so that the desire of that country and that nation is for a fruitful cooperation with others with just one condition: that the cooperation take place in an atmosphere of mutual respect for sovereign rights, with bilateral benefit, and that it serve the keeping of peace.

Let us therefore recall that at the beginning and halfway through the year we in Poland hosted the premiers of Greece and Italy. At that time there was already talk that this was a confirmation of Poland's emergence from isolation. Shortly afterwards W. Jaruzelski was in India, then in Cuba and at the UN. After that he was in Yugoslavia and, last week he visited Libya, Algeria, Tunisia. Finally he went to Paris.

It is no accident that, of the eight foreign visits made this year, as many as six were to developing countries. This testifies not only to our awareness of the ever greater significance of these countries in the world, but, above all, to a meaningful reorientation in our foreign policy and, by the same token in our economy. While keeping to the cardinal principle that as our basic partners we consider the socialist countries first and foremost to be our closest friends, we are presently paying ever more attention to countries of the so-called Third World, with whom economic cooperation ought to bring beneficial results and with whom trade exchanges -- taking into account the fact that they supplement each other, that is to say taking into account the complementary character of our econonomies -- such trade exchanges might, in many areas, become easier than those with capitalist countries.

It is true, the three African countries recently visited by the chairman of the Council of State are already considered to be our regular economic partners. But the considerable possibilities of Poland's participation in various investment project undertakings in these countries has not been fully exploited. The visits therefore served to draw up a balance-sheet, and to prepare the ground for suitable concrete agreements to broaden the possibilities for Poland to buy a larger amount of valuable raw materials from the North African countries. Much attention was also paid to the working conditions of Polish citizens employed in Libya and Algeria.

Additionally, a confirmation of the fact that it is not we who shun cooperation with the West was the short but fruitful visit to Paris, and the very much longer than planned talks between Jaruzelski and Mitterrand. A great uproar arose in the Western press as well as in some official centers in France itself over this visit and especially over the question of who had been its initiator. The answer to this question as to how this visit came about is less important than the answer to the question: What did it produce? Here we give the floor first to the president of France, who presented the following stance: It lies in the interest of both Poland and France, he said, that there should be relations between the two countries. When quoting these words, Premier Fabius added that this does not mean that France approves of Polish policy in certain specific areas. Then the French minister of foreign affairs, Dumas, spoke to French deputies and said that not only does the Polish state exist, but so does the Polish nation in its everyday realities, difficulties and ordeals. Poland holds the central position in the heart of the continent.

These words of the French premier and the French minister of foreign affairs, although spoken with a certain reserve, prove that nothing that happens in the relations between Poland and France can be extraneous to Europe. The relations between Warsaw and Paris are one of the factors which shape the international climate of our continent.

That is why Jaruzelski's conversation with Mitterrand, through its significance, supersedes our mutual relations. This was also confirmed in a conversation General Jaruzelski had with journalists in Paris, in which he stated, among other things, that the main subject of his talks with the president of France were bilateral relations against the background of the situation in Europe and the world. I believe, he added, that this visit is a success for France as well as for Poland. These two countries are, so to speak, eternally fated to friendship.

Let these words of General Jaruzelski be the most general commentary on the Paris visit. My conversation with President Mitterrand, was sincere, concrete, and I believe, very useful. I think it allowed us to get to know our mutual arguments better, to better understand our mutual intentions and, on many points, to find a mutual understanding. I think this conversation will contribute to the development of Polish-French relations, and that it will be a specific accent in the process of detente in Europe. France and Poland, due to their histories and due to their contemporary aspirations, are awaiting this detente and are actively working toward it.

Demonstrations Noted in France

LD062203 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] [Announcer] The visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to France was, without doubt, an event. The world press wrote of the about-face in French foreign policy, of the Geneva atmosphere filtering through to Paris. Our professional antagonists experienced a real shock. As soon as the news was given that the visit would take place, a protest demonstration was announced by the French right-wing trade union organization, Force Ouvriere, which, as we know from the French press, is financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It was joined, of course, by the workers of Paris Solidarity, who have the same paymaster. The intention to hold a demonstration was immediately propagated by Western radio stations, with Radio Free Europe [RFE] in the vanguard. Reports from the demonstration itself began with panache. In the morning, RFE informed:

[Begin RFE recording] About 4,000 representatives of French unionists, together with followers of Solidarity who find themselves in exile, demonstrated this morning in front of the Embassy of Polish People's Republic in Paris against Jaruzelski's visit. Units of police did not allow the manifestation's participants to march in procession to the Elysee Palace. [end recording]

[Announcer] As time went by, when it became more difficult to hide the truth, it was stated that there were 2,000 demonstrators; later, the numbers in the reports went down to 1,000. And how was it in reality?

[Begin recording by unidentified Polish reporter] The French press returns to the Paris manifestation. It was to be an expression of protest against the Jaruzelski-Mitterrand meeting. It gathered together about 500 people, mainly activists of the emigre offices of Solidarity, who are financed by or whose intermediaries in financing are the trade union organizations Force Ouvriere and CFDT, [French Democratic Confederation of Labor] some young people, and, at their head, the usual participants in this kind of demonstration, Marek Halter, Edmond Maire, Andre Glucksman [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] We recognized one more: Here is Aleksander Smolar. This is what he looked like 17 years ago, and this is what he looks like now, in Paris, at the head of an anti-Polish demonstration. Even a French gendarme disregards him.

Upon hearing that Wojciech Jaruzelski was to meet Francois Mitterrand, Seweryn Blumsztajn, from the so-called Paris Solidarity, told Radio Free Europe: Here in Paris we were shocked and furious. For us the shock was that it has happened here in France which, in our eyes, was the most unshakable bastion.

We shall leave Blumsztajn's fury without comment.

Glemp Terms Visit 'Positive'

LD070041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp, who is staying in the Vatican at the Bishops' Synod, has said that the meeting of President Francois Mitterrand with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, was a logical continuation of French policy. Primate Jozef Glemp also recalled that the French president was recently host to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and he said that a meeting between two people, even if they represent different political or ideological views, is always a positive thing.

NONCONFIRMATION OF ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD072117 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 7 Dec 85

["Looking Back" -- PAP headline]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 7 -- An official communique stated that following a review of work conducted by senior administrative staff at universities and colleges, ministers supervising institutions of higher learning, having taken into account stated difficulties and shortcomings in the operation of those institutions, did not confirm the apopintments of rectors of six universities (out of 91 in Poland). The ministers and rectors also took up decisions not to confirm appointments to managerial campus posts of some people. Such decisions were taken in 15 universities with regard to about 70 people.

UK 'Concern' Over Restrictions

LD041456 London Press Association in English 1423 GMT 4 Dec 85

[By Tom McMullah, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The Polish Ambassador Mr Stefan Staniszewski was summoned to the Foreign Office today to be told of Britain's concern at recent Polish measures which seemed designed to restrict academic freedom. He was seen by Foreign Office Minister Mr Malcolm Rifkind.

An FO spokesman said Mr Rifkind pointed out the action by the Polish authorities did not sit well with assurances given some time ago that normalisation and reconciliation were proceeding satisfactorily. The move was also bound to have an adverse effect on public and parliamentary opinion in Britain.

According to British officials, the Polish Government has recently introduced a new higher education law which gives the minister power to select academics for their administrative roles on a political basis. Already about 40 academics have failed to have their administrative posts confirmed, apparently for political reasons, it is claimed.

It was pointed out to the ambassador that Britain had chosen to raise the issue because of assurances given to Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe when he visited Poland earlier this year.

He raised the issue then and was told reconciliation and normalisation were going ahead.

FOREIGN GOODS MINISTER DISCUSSES USSR IMPORTS

LD050850 Warsaw VETO in Polish 27 Oct 85 p 13

[Interview by Roman Krawczyk, head of the Foreign Goods Turnover Department at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, to VETO correspondent Halina Zarzecka; date, place not given]

[Text] [Zarzecka] We have been told that we can soon expect our market to receive supplies of goods that are much in demand. What goods will these be and where are we going to import them from?

[Krawczyk] For quite a long time some 7.5 to 8 percent of the volume of our market commodities has consisted of imported goods. As you can see, it is not a staggering figure, but it is true that many of these goods are much sought after by the consumer. Our main volume of imports comes from countries of the first payments area as well as China and Yugoslavia. These are mainly consumer goods. On the other hand, from the capitalist countries we import coffee, tea, pepper, spices, citrus fruit, and small quantities of other, essential commodities.

[Zarzecka] When you quote the proportion of imported goods as being between 7.5 and 8 percent, are you including in it goods imported by Pewex [commercial enterprises offering goods, mainly imported, for foreign currencies]?

[Krawczyk] Certainly. The volume of goods offered to Pewex customers constitutes only 0.2 percent of our total imports.

[Zarzecka] I propose that we concentrate on Soviet goods as these make up the bulk of the imports.

[Krawczyk] Soviet imported goods are mainly associated with wristwatches, since as much as 95 percent of wristwatches marketed in Poland come from the USSR. In 1985 we will import 3.5 million wristwatches. Thanks to these imports there are no difficulties whatsoever with the supply of this commodity. The market is saturated, the selection is wide, and the goods on sale are comparatively cheap. I am thinking here of the relation of their prices to both average pay and prices of other consumer goods. Stores offer both traditional and quartz watches. On an average salary, you could buy some seven or eight cheaper watches a month; and that is not such a bad ratio.

[Zarzecka] Have our imports of watches remained at a steady level over the past few years?

[Krawczyk] In 1982 we imported 2.4 million watches. This year we will import a million more. This market is functioning well, so we must not allow any disturbances in the balance of supply and demand -- and demand is still high.

[Zarzecka] Soviet imports also include household goods...

[Krawczyk] This year we will import 500,000 refrigerators. In 1982 we imported 220,000. The selection is wide. There are many different makes at a wide range of prices available in stores: Minsk, (Snajge), (Codra), Saratov, Pamir, and Donbass. Except for the Minsk refrigerator, which we have been importing for quite a while now, they are all new makes. We used to import Saratov refrigerators in the 1960's and now, after an interval of 20 years, we import a new one of the same make.

In 1982, which we take here as a point of reference, we imported no Soviet washing machines at all. At present, however, we import 100,000 Vyatka automatic washing machines.

[Zarzecka] Soviet cameras are very popular in Poland. Can we count on increased imports of these?

[Krawczyk] More than 70 percent of all cameras available on the Polish market are Soviet-made. We are increasing imports of photographic equipment, but the increase is not as pronounced as in the case of refrigerators. In 1982 we imported 210,000 cameras, including 50,000 "higher quality" cameras. In 1985 we will buy 290,000 Soviet cameras, mainly high-class ones which are in great demand here. Amateur photographers will be glad to know that 30,000 light meters will also be available on the market this year.

[Zarzecka] Electric razors imported from the USSR are popular with men. How many of these do we import and do the imports meet the existing demand?

[Krawczyk] This year we will import 300,000 Soviet electric razors, that is, 50,000 more than in 1982. This offer is complemented by imports of razors from the GDR. We do not note any shortages in the supply of this commodity. While we are on the subject of electrical goods, it is worth adding that in 1985 we bought Rl.5 million worth of them. Apart from razors this included the purchase of electric coffee mills, a commodity much in demand here.

[Zarzecka] We also import radio and television equipment....

[Krawczyk] Yes. I will cite some figures here. In 1982 we imported 200,000 transistor radio receivers; whereas by now their number has gone up by 50,000.

The market demand for color television sets is still not being met in Poland. The importing of Soviet television sets helps the situation considerably. This year we will import 170,000 color television sets, including 50,000 portable sets. Three years ago we bought less than one-third of that number: only 50,000 sets of all types. The demand is high, especially for the 24-inch color sets; and the prices are competitive in relation to Polish-made television sets. An Elektron television set costs Z88,000.

[Zarzecka] There is no noticeable increase in the imports of Soviet bicycles, these being much sought after especially by people living in the country. These bicycles are very well built, designed to cope with difficult terrain. They last for years even without regular maintenance.

[Krawczyk] I will go along with this opinion. I know a farmer who has been using one of those bicycles for 7 years now. The loads that he carries on it are quite heavy for a bicycle, yet he has never needed to repair it. We can speak about this without the risk of being accused of advertising the product, for those bicycles need no advertisement.

They are sold as soon as they appear in the stores. Unfortunately, for the past 3 years we have been unable to increase their imports. We buy 200,000 a year.

[Zarzecka] Could you give me some information on the imports of those Soviet goods we have not talked about yet? I am particularly interested in medicines. With our pharmaceutical market tottering badly, every chance of obtaining medicines is important.

[Krawczyk] At present we import R17 million worth of medicines. These are ready-made products, not semi-finished ones or materials for use in the pharmaceutical industry. The sum I have just quoted indicates that they constitute a sizable proportion of our imports. I do not want to give any more detailed information since I simply do not know much about medicines.

[Zarzecka] Let us move on to other products...

[Krawczyk] In that case let us compile a short list of goods which we are going to import from the USSR this year -- apart from those we have already discussed. We bought R1 million worth of furniture. We will spend R3 million on domestic chemical products. Our bill for imports of stationery goods will stand at R50,000. We bought 15,000 movie cameras and projectors. We will import toys and miscellaneous technical goods to the value of R1.5 million. These are always in great demand, especially attractive, ingenious, and inexpensive toys. Musical instruments are also in great demand, and the value of our imports of these will increase to R750,000. Books, periodicals, records, music scores, and stamps will cost us R10 million this year. It is, perhaps, not common knowledge that we import lightbulbs from our eastern neighbor, as there is a continuing shortage of these in our country. This year we will buy a very considerable number of them.

Another perennial shortage is that of table and enamel ware. Our own domestic industry cannot cope with the demand for these. We will import R2.4 million worth of these goods. Sports and camping goods, angling equipment, and sports and gaming guns will cost us R1 million. We also import binoculars and opera glasses. We imported 81,000 this year. As regards less sought-after goods -- those one can live without, but which are needed by, say, sportsmen -- it is worth mentioning stopwatches (with photoelectric cells) and chess clocks. We will buy R147,000 worth of these.

Automobile imports are always the focus of great interest. In 1985 we will import 2,400 Lada automobiles from the USSR, that is, more or less the same number as was imported in pervious years. We have also bought 100,000 sets of seat belts.

[Zarzecka] What foodstuffs do we import from the USSR? I hear that we are going to buy large amounts of very good canned fish?

[Krawczyk] Your information is correct. Our import agreement specified 3 million cans, but we will get more than 95 million. Out of that, 75 million cans have already been marketed this year, 20 million in the first quarter of 1986. These preserves enjoy great popularity. They come in 450-gram cans. The choice of fish is extensive.

As regards other products, we import hard cheese (750 metric tons this year), tea, champagne, and brandy. Our market will receive 3,000 metric tons of tea this year.

[Zarzecka] How punctual are Soviet deliveries? Is our trading partner reliable?

[Krawczyk] Our partner is very reliable, and the deliveries are indeed punctual. To avoid empty declarations, I will give you some figures. To establish how punctual deliveries are, you apply a percentage indicator calculated in relation to the passage of time -- in other words, to the "year's progress." I have the data for 31 August this year. On that day 66.57 percent of the year 1985 had already passed. This phrase may sound amusing, but it provides the best method of ascertaining the punctuality of deliveries. Thus, on that day the annual schedule of deliveries for hard cheese had been fulfilled by 100 percent, electric razors by 135 percent (this means that deliveries were completed in a period 35 percent shorter than that specified in the agreement), and refrigerators by 119 percent. Camera deliveries were fulfilled by 111 percent; bicycles by 109 percent; enamel and table ware by 112 percent; radio and television receivers by 99.7 percent; spare parts for general use goods by 108 percent; sports and camping equipment by 115 percent; washing machines by 122 percent; and black-and-white portable television sets by 118 percent.

Only wristwatch deliveries (89 percent) were realized at less than 100 percent of their annual schedule but; in this case it was not, as it happened, of much significance, since the market, as I have already said, is well-supplied with these.

[Zarzecka] Thank you for the interview. At our next meeting -- if you agree to one -- we will talk about imports from other CEMA countries.

NOVEMBER COAL, ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD022153 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 2 -- The hard coal output in November totalled 15,907,000 tonnes, or 160,500 tonnes more than in the respective month last year. From the start of 1985 the miners extracted 177.1 million tonnes of hard coal and 52.2 million tonnes of lignite. 146.6 million tonnes of hard coal were assigned to supply the national economy and to satisfy the needs of the population and the municipal economy. Exports totalled some 33.5 million tonnes, including 22.4 million tonnes sold to capitalist countries.

Throughout the 11 months of 1985 the extraction of lignite outscaled the respective figure last year by 6.8 million tonnes. Lignite reserves now total more than 30 million tonnes, which is enough to satisfy the power industry needs for more than six months.

The electric energy production last month rose by 4.9 percent from November 1984 and totalled 12.9 billion kwh.

Gas supplies in November amounted to 799 million cubic metres, with imports totalling 470 million cubic metres. There have been partial limitations in gas supplies, necessitated by a certain drop in imports and an increased demand.

CEAUSESCU REPORTS TO PEC ON PRAGUE PACT MEETING

AU062104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1985 -- During the December 6 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, information was presented on the Prague meeting of the party and state leaders of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty. The Executive Political Committee espoused entirely President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations related to the results of the Geneva interview between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The participants considered that the Geneva summit concluded with a series of positive results, that its very organization under the current very grave international situation is a very important fact. They pointed out the importance of the fact that the two leaders agreed no winners could emerge from a nuclear war, that none of the sides aspired to the military supremacy.

Another positive fact is that certain understandings have been reached on various bilateral (problems) and that prospects have been created for a continuation of the negotiations on problems related to the nuclear weapons and the nonmilitarization of the outer space.

Considering that the fundamental problems are still unsolved, efforts need to be further intensified in view of reaching, as soon as possible, mutually acceptable agreements and passing on to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The Executive Political Committee highlighted the special importance of the speech President Nicolae Ceausescu made at the Congress of Science and Education regarding Socialist Romania's stance on these issues, the need for all the countries and peoples to intensify efforts in view of halting the arms race, for disarmament and peace. The Executive Political Committee pointed out that the stances and opinions expressed by the party general secretary were adhered to and approved by the entire Romanian people which is resolved to work in full firmness and collaborate actively with the other socialist countries, with all the nations in the world, with the progressive forces everywhere in order to cause a halt in the arms race and a passage to practical disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to provide the peoples' supreme right to live [as received], peace, a free and dignified existence.

On Jaruzelski Visit

AU062028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu presented an account at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on December 6, on the working visit paid to Romania by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. The Executive Political Committee considered that through its results the visit accounted for yet another important moment in the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and PUWP, between Romania and Poland, between the Romanian and Polish peoples, and approved the conclusions reached.

Emphasis was placed on the fertile character of the talks between the two party and state leaders who highlighted the determination to further develop the Romanian-Polish collaboration in the political, economic, technological, scientific and other domains. Particular stress was laid on the importance of extending the economic relations between Romania and Poland, of seeking out new forms and modalities of mutually advantageous economic collaboration, of broad promotion of the cooperation in production, of increasing the volume of commercial exchanges and diversifying them.

In this respect the importance was emphasized of the recently signed protocol on the coordination of Romania's and Poland's plans of national economies, which stipulates for the next five-year period the increase of the goods exchanges, of cooperation and specialization in production between the two countries.

The Executive Political Committee also pointed to the importance of the two party and state leaders' exchange of views on current international issues, of the reiteration on the occasion of Romania's and Poland's determination to actively collaborate in the world arena for the settlement of mankinds' major issues, to contribute to disarmament, nuclear above all, to the establishment of a climate of peace and security, detente, confidence and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

Endorses Energy Measures

AU062027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1985 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on December 6, presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed a report on observance of the established consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials, fuels and energy in the period of January 1 - September 30, 1985 as well as on the stage of fulfillment of the measures of reducing the consumption norms by ministries, departments and enterprises, requesting the ministries and central bodies to set programmes and concrete measures for the strict observance of the norms of consumption that should be thoroughly known and applied by all units, so that any excess of these consumptions should be avoided in future.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee, continuing the practice to systematically analyze the evolution of prices and tariffs, examined an account of the situation in this domain in the first three quarters of the year. The data presented show that over this period the prices and tariffs moved within the limits of the plan provisions, that every condition is at hand for their stability to be further maintained.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed the programme of developing the production of culinary preparations over 1986-1990, establishing important tasks for the food industry and home trade with regard to the development and diversification of the production of culinary preparations and processed and packed horticultural products that should meet in ever better conditions the population's consumption demands.